

4.2. Exercises

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 13x^2 + 51x - 63}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 18} = \frac{a}{5}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9x + 9} - 3}{x} = \frac{a}{2}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x} = \frac{3}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (4) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sqrt{4-t} - 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+9} - 3}{x} = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 2}{x^3 - x - 6} = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12}{x^3 - 10x^2 + 28x - 24} = -\frac{a}{4}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 4} - 2}{x^2 + 3x} = -\frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (9) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (10) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 18}{x^3 - 8x^2 + 21x - 18} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (11) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3}{x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x + 4} = -\frac{4}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (12) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin x}{1 - \cos x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (13) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x \sin x} = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x - \sin 3x}{x^3} = \frac{a}{2}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (15) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2h}{5h^2 + 7h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (16) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot 7h}{\cot 5h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (17) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (18) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(9x^8 - 6x^5 + 4)^{1/2}}{(64x^{12} + 14x^7 - 7)^{1/3}} = \frac{a}{4}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (19) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x-2}) = \frac{a}{2}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (20) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 - x + 2x^2 - 3x^3 - 5x^4}{4 + 3x - x^2 + x^3 + 2x^4} = \frac{a}{2}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
- (21) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x^4 - 137)^5}{(x^2 + 429)^{10}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(22) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(5x^{10} + 32)^3}{(1 - 2x^6)^5} = -\frac{a}{32}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (23) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(24) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(256x^4 + 81x^2 + 49)^{-1/4} = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(25) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{3x^2 + 22} - \sqrt{3x^2 + 4}) = a\sqrt{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (26) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{2}{3}}((x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \frac{1}{a}$ where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (27) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (28) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & \text{if } x < 2; \\ x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x > 2. \end{cases}$ Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (29) Let $f(x) = \frac{|x-1|}{x-1}$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (30) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 3, & \text{if } x < 1; \\ x^2, & \text{if } x \geq 1. \end{cases}$ Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (31) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 2, & \text{if } x < -2; \\ x^2 + 3x - 1, & \text{if } x \geq -2. \end{cases}$ Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

\star (32) Suppose $y = f(x)$ is the equation of a curve which always lies between the parabola $x^2 = y - 1$ and the hyperbola $yx + y - 1 = 0$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Name:

Problem Set #:

Prob. #	Problem	Work/Final answer circled

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